THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

Rijon Opera Plause-Pop. Silè P. M. Cashas-The Quen's Love Handkerchiel. Rasorly's Thentos-Clerk. s P. M. Spencer's Palace Masic Hall—Variety. 2 and 5 P. M. Tony Parator's Thentre—Fin is a Balloon. 4 P. M. Windsor Thentre—A Wile Boner. 5 P. M.

A New Romance by Bret Harte. We shall commence on Sunday, July 1, the publication of a new romance by Mr. Bast HARTE The scene is in California, and the title is

" In the Carquines Woods." It will be continued through four or five numbers o our Sunday edition.

## The Ohio Democratic Convention.

If the Ohio Democracy make the right choice of a candidate for Governor at the State Convention which opens to-day, it will be greatly to the advantage of the Democratic party throughout the country in the

national campaign of next year. This Convention is evidently not hidebound, as was its Republican predecessor, which merely went through the motions that had been prepared in advance by the managers of the machine. There was a breezy time in Columbus yesterday, with plenty of varieties of opinion, and with a battalion of candidates for the nomination for Governor. The members were not afraid to speak out, or to indicate their choice, or to differ with each other as to nominees or party policy. These are good healthy signs that we always like to see in a convention, Democratic or Repub-

The most prominent candidates for the nomination are yet Gen. DURBIN WARD, an old-time Democrat who has the powersupport of ex-Senator THURMAN, HOADLY, who is backed by Senator PENDLETON; besides these there are Judge GEDDES and Gen. DENVER; and afterward come the dark horses, each of whom expects to be struck by lightning. There was hard work among the friends of the two chief rivals up to a late hour last night.

The whole country is interested in the platform as well as the candidate of this Convention; and it is to be hoped that sound sense will be shown in all the utterances upon questions of public policy.

#### Some Other Star Routers.

Now that Dorsey has been acquitted, the question will be asked, How it came to pass that great contractors, who received the largest favors from BRADY, were allowed to compromise their cases by an arbitration, which is yet to take effect? The belief that partiality was practised, and that personal interests were promoted by this proceeding certainly operated on public opinion at Wash ington and may have had effect on the jury The following contracts claim attention at

\$1,027,705 \$1,447,781 \$2,425,486

In these five contracts the increased pay for "expedition," and other extras, aggregated nearly a million and a half of dollars or half a million more in round numbers than the original contract price.

In addition to this regular service, the Salisburys had temporary contracts for \$500,000 a year, the KEHENS party for about \$200,000 a year, and PRICE for about \$71,000 a year. Dorsey had no interest in any temporary service. S. B. ELKINS, formerly Delegate from New Mexico, was largely interested in the Kerens contracts. He is well known as one of Mr. BLAINE's most intimate friends. He and WILLIAM E. CHANDLER es corted the Plumed Knight to the rostrum when Mr. BLAINE delivered the oration on GARFIELD.

All these parties, and others who might be named, were open to indictment. If there was conspiracy or collusion or combination between Dousey and his associates and Brady, as charged by the prosecution, then it is difficult to understand why the SALISnurs and these other contractors, who held a similar relation to BRADY, and perhaps a more pronounced one, should have been permitted to go without challenge upon the payment of a sum of money still to be determined by arbitration.

After the OTTMAN compromise, any arrangement between Star route contractors and the Department of Justice, by which the former will be relieved from criminal pursuit, while the latter, through its favorites, handles money that ought to be in the Treasury, will be regarded with surprise, if not with positive distrust.

It is said the Salisburys agreed to pay one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from their well-filled coffers to get a receipt in full from the Government. A proposition of that sort furnishes the best moral testimony that the contracts they procured were illegally profitable. And it also carries the implication that the compromise which prevented an indictment might be profitable to the parties who were powerful enough to bring it about.

Much remark was caused by the failure of the Government to call J. W. Bosler, another of Mr. BLAINE's peculiar friends, as a witness. As an Indian contractor, the Board of Peace Commissioners gave him a certificate of character years ago, that he would hardly care to produce in court. He has long been in the closest financial relations with Dorsey in the Star route contracts and otherwise.

BREWSTER, Attorney-General, took occasion in a public manner to endorse BOSLER, and thereby hangs a tale. Prosecuting Donsey, and protecting Dorsey's next friend and partner, is a curious rôle for the Attorney-General to play. But he is given to eccentricities, and when the secret history of this Star route trial is written there will be many things that may surprise the people.

# An Early Closing Movement.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has wisely refused to approve a resolution of the Common Council of that city providing that the office h surs of the municipal departments during the summer shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at tweive o'clock noon. "Practically," says Mayor Low, "this

subordinates the convenience of all having business with the departments to the convanience of the city employees." He is willing, however, to continue the

custom which, he says, has hitherto prevalled of making the official hours extend from nine to one for most of the clerks, but requiring the heads of departments to detail a sufficient force to attend to any business that may come in later in the day.

This is quite indulgent enough. Indeed, it would be difficult to find any business house which gives so much latitude and leisure to its employees; and the chief interest which people outside of Brooklyn now feel in the

affairs of that city, and the career of its has been more effective or more pr young Mayor, arises out of the fact that its municipal government is understood to be

onducted on strict business principles. Such principles, however, would seem to require that city officials should be limited to such summer vacations as clerks and salesmen in business houses are permitted to enjoy. If they exceed these limits their pay should be docked.

#### Phillips Exeter Academy.

To-day the graduates of Phillips Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, will assemble for the purpose of commemorating the founda-tion of that useful and widely known institution just a century ago. Even to those who have had no personal relations to academy the occasion is interesting, both because Exeter is one of the oldest and perhaps the most distinguished of the few endowed schools in this country which in some sort correspond to the great public schools of England, and because its history throws light on the development of the secondary education in the Northern States during the last hundred

Phillips Academy at Exeter is a public school in the English, not the American, sense. To our ears the term is synonymous with free school, and suggests an institution supported by State, county, or town taxes, and to which all youths residing within given limits and possessing certain acquirements may be admitted without the payment of fees. Such a conception has nothing in common with the English conception of a public school embodied in Harrow, Rugby. Westminster, or Shrewsbury—we do not add Eton and Winchester, because they are not technically schools, but incorporated colleges. The sole essential difference between what we should call a large private boarding school and Harrow or Rugby lies in the fact that in the latter case the cost of the academical buildings and part of the current expenditures are defrayed by endowments, or funds vested in the hands of trustees, who usually are empowered to appoint the head master and other instructors. It is true that provisions are usually inserted in the deed of trust by which such an institution is bound to give gratuitous tuition to the founder's kin, or to boys belonging to a parlocality, or even to a stated number of poor but deserving applicants from any quarter. But this, the eleemosynary side of the English endowed academy, although still conspicuous enough in such a school as Christ's Hospital, has been entirely lost sight of at Harrow and Rugby, where not only are fees paid by the great majority of students, but there is a tendency toward a scale of expenditure which practically bars out all young men except the sons of the aristocracy or the plutocracy. And of course what is here said of the two schools last named is emphatically true of Eton College, where the "oppidans" or fee-paying students

pose by the charitable founder. Now, like the school at Harrow or that at Rugby, the academy at Exeter came into being through a bequest of its founder and eponym, who, by meeting part of the exense, meant to furnish young men desirous of fitting themselves for college with a better preparatory education than was then obtainable in New Hampshire, or, for that matter, in the United States. The left for that object, although it would now seem insignificant, proved not inadequate (when supplemented by the fees which were exacted from all well-to-do students) during the first half century of the school's existence. In later times considerable additions have been made to the endownents, both in the form of money given for the erection of school buildings and of funds bequeathed for the enlargement of the income applicable to current disbursements. Much remains, however, to be done before Exeter can be placed on the same level's the more eminent among the English public schools in respect of pecuniary resources, and we understand that a movement is on foot to mark the hundredth anniversary of the academy's foundation by a material improvement of its financial situation. There ought to be no difficulty in procuring upon such an occasion the sub scription of a quarter of a million dollars for a school which can point to such a long roll of distinguished graduates, not a few of whom

look askance upon the so-called "collegers,"

whose board and education are provided for

by the corporate fund created for that pur-

have amassed or inherited great wealth. Just as Etonians, if they go up to the uniersity at all, usually matriculate at Trinity, Cambridge, or Christ Church, Oxford-that is to say, when they are oppidans, for the colleges have snug fellowships waiting for them at Kings College, Cambridge—so from the beginning Exeter men have for the most part entered Harvard or Yalo, not Dartmouth. although the latter college, being in the same State, might have been supposed to have a special claim on them. Indeed, a preference for Harvard, which began to show itself while Dr. ABBOTT filled the place of head master—a post he occupied for which was evinced fifty years-and distinctly while Dr. Soule controlled, has naturally become still more pronounced now that the management of the academy has been committed to Harvard graduates. If we look back over the last quarter of a century we shall find that the nost important feeder of Harvard University, next to the Boston Latin School, has been Phillips Exeter Academy, Moreover, the graduates of Exeter bave always taken a highly creditable place among the prize men and honor men. The range and quality of the instruction

given at Exeter have, of course, borne at all times a definite relation to the curriculum oursued at the foremost New England col eges. During the first quarter of a century of its existence, when men could obtain Harvard degree with a more meagre enowledge of Greek, if not of Latin, than would now be requisite for admission to he freshman class at the American Cam bridge, it was not expected that the prepara tory tuition given at Phillips Academy would be remarkable for thoroughness or comprehensiveness. But, even then, it could be averred of Exeter, that the student who had taken the so-called advanced course. analogous to the sixth form at Eton or Harrow, was perfectly qualified to enter the sophomore class at Harvard. Quite as mucl may be said at the present day of the scope and character of the instruction procurable at Exeter. A young man graduating from that school at the head of the advanced class has as wide and sound a classical education as was gained by most graduates of New England colleges half a century ago, or as is now possessed by those Etonians who proceed directly to the army or the civil service without going up to the universities. In the absence of good secondary schools

it is impossible to feed a great university.

What the gymnasia are to the German scate

of learning, and what the English public

schools have been to Oxford and Cambridge

that a few endowed institutions in New Eng-

land have sought to be to Harvard and to

worthy than that which has been lished during the last hundred years by Phillips Exeter Academy.

A Philosopher's English. President McCosH of the college of New Jersey tells the Board of Trustees, in his report for the academic year that has just ended, that among the "compartments" into which he thinks the college should be divided, there should be a compartment of language and literature. It appears plainly from the diction and style of the report that a "compartment" of English language is peeded at Princeton. If the young men there are not taught to write more clearly and correctly than the President of their college writes in this report, they are to be pitied.

An official report, written by the head of rect in style. It need not be polished, but it ought to be correct throughout. Dr. Mc-Cosn's report is not. It is a very short docament, but it contains at least one grammatical blunder and one solecism, besides several instances of improper arrangement and redundant expression. When the young men who contend "for junior orator medals" read it, they will feel that it is a waste of time to pay any attention to English style. Can any medal of brass or gold persuade LEONIDAS DENNIS, for instance, that it makes any difference in his chances of getting a prize for his discussion of "Inspired Men" whether his English is slipshed or not? Is not Dr. McCosn one of the inspired men of metaphysics, and does he not talk about a person "who is about the dearest friend which I and my family have in this country?" What will JAMES M. BALD- struggling in the water instead of floating triwin think concerning "The Principle of Harmony in Nature and Humanity" when he finds Dr. McJosit telling the trustees about sending a dozen students or so home for a few weeks to their fathers and mothers to give them an advice?"

There is much else in this report to make the young Princetonians think that a slovenly style is the mark of a great mind. Thus:

We have been able to do so without our being met.

Treachery and describ at feating examinations.

I trust we mill be gustamed. "The public press as a whole, are telling the colleges

ery plainty that they are going to excess."
"I am seeking in 20 up this defect."
"Denying guit to the faculty in the idea there is n

evil in it Is it too much metaphysics that has made the learned President's style so bad? At any rate, when the Princeton "compartments are established we hope that the head of the philosophy compartment will not forget to visit occasionally the compartment of language and literature.

#### Steam Pilot Boats at Last.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots have escinded their resolution which prohibited the use or employment as a pilot boat of any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam. This resolution was adopted in the autumn of 1879 in consequence of the avowed intenion of a number of pilots to replace the pilot boat Widgeon by a steamer called the Hercules. The Commissioners never approved or recognized the Hercules as a pilot boat, and took proceedings to punish the pilots who boarded vessels from her. The pilots thereupon sucd out a writ of prohibition, but did not succeed in maintaining it. Judge VAN BRUNT, who decided the case at Special Term, held that the Pilot Commissioners had the power to exact their approval as a condition precedent to the admission of any boat into the fleet, and his decision was affirmed

by the General Term of the Supreme Court. By the terms of the original resolution, the use of steam pilot boats was prohibited only until it should be established, in the opinion and judgment of the Board, "that the introduction of steam into the pilotage service will add to its general efficiency, and can be made with a proper regard to the interests already existing." The present action of the Commissioners indicates that they think his time is at hand.

When the controversy arose, four years ago, it seemed evident that the establishment of a steam pilot service was indeed only a question of time. The statement of its advantages presented by the pilots of the Widgeon in their communication to the Commissioners could not be disputed. These were their reasons for desiring a steamboat instead of a sailboat:

"I At times we have found it impossible to reach year sels by sail. This can be obviated by the use of a steam

"11. It is frequently difficult in winter to return to port with a sailboat, in consequence of ice and adverse winds. This difficulty will be overcome by the use of

"III. In winter it is frequently impossible to leave port with a saliboat, in consequence of ice and adverse winds. With steam no such difficulty would be experi

"IV In calm weather it is often very difficult to get in or out of port or to reach and serve incuming vessels, with a sailboat. With steam this would inver occur. "V. The use of steam is permitted and has proven highly adventageous, in New Orleans and elsewhere Why should it not be permitted in New York?

Why should it not be permitted in New York?

"VI. We are now frequently compelled to hire tuge to bring us in and out of port. If we are allowed to pay from owning it?"

The Chamber of Commerce favored a repeal of the prohibition, and the representations of that body on the subject are said to have had considerable influence with the Pilot Commissioners. Whether the Board propose at once to license any steam pilot boats we do not know, but they have done enough to show that the conjulyment of steam will no longer be deemed a sufficient reason for excluding a vessel from the pilot-

age service. Modern commerce will not be content with inferior facilities for business; and if steam pilot boats are more efficient than sailing craft, they will be employed instead, just as surely as the electric light will replace gas wherever it is found to be more useful.

In his address at the dedication of a Confederate monument in Kershaw county, South Carolina, yesterday, Wade Hampton used this

"The great questions which were at least between the North and the south, and which were left to the ar-aira-ment of war, were decided against as but the sword never has decided, and never will decide, a question in volving a great principle."

Nevertheless, Wade Hampton appealed to the word as the arbiter of just such a question. And all over the world men are still, from time. to time, intrusting questions involving great principles to the same arbiter, the folly of this course only appearing evident to them after their cause is lost.

Rumors regarding the melancholy of Queen Victoria are again rife. Since her condition of gloom and hypochondria requires medical treatment, in the natural course of things more incidents are likely to occur to intensify than to relieve it. The Queen's long reign may yet be pieced out by a long regency. Gen. TECUMSER SHERMAN started off from Washington yesterday on his annual holiday

trip across the continent, officially known as an inspection of to posts. As this is his last journey of the kind as General of the Army, he has availed himself of the valuable military experience of Chief Justice WATTE and Justice who will accompany him in his task. Gon, SHERMAN has always prized these annua trips, and no doubt one of his regrets over the retired list is that he can no longer make them

enjoys such festivities, and perhaps when it comes his turn to inspect the posts, he will take along a couple of preachers to help him.

the most formidable competitors in the London chem tournament, has now, in fact, secured the second prize, the first having already been won by EURERTORT. Ten years ago, in the Vienna tournament of 1873, STRINITE gained the first prize after beating BLACKBURNE, who had tied with him. Three years later, the relative prowess of these two players being called in question, he won seven successive hast year are also well remembered.

Harvard's victory over Columbia in yesterday's race will put an end, probably, to the the was due to a fear of being beaten. For the Harvard eight have suffered the loss of several of an institution no small part of whose duty it is to teach humane letters, ought to be cor- old stroke, while Columbia's crew have been doing such excellent work that large odds were offered on them; and yet their defeat was hollow one, and not even the close contest by Columbia, which was the least looked for, was the last year's flight of the Harvards from New London was one of panic, vesterday's result will throw doubt over their coming race with the Yales, regarding which the latter have been hitherto very confident, though not more so than they were about last year's race, which they lost. The time made yesterday was slow

We semetimes hear of the science of aeronautics, but, judging from several recent oc-currences, it would appear that ballooning as now practised should be classed with tight-rope walking and SAM PATCH's feats of jumpthought it would be a fine thing to fly over the Mediterranean, but soon found themselver umphantly in mid air; and on Monday a man seended from St. Louis in an old hot-air bal loon, which burst when it had risen to a height of 2,000 feet, and the reckiess aeronaut's body was fished out of a creek. People who think future will not find much comfort in this sort

Some very remarkable changes occurred between Tuesday and Wednesday in the groups of spots which are now visible on the sun, and whose existence can be detected with the aid of no greater magnifying power than that of an ordinary opera glass. One of the groups which on Tuesday consisted of four conspicuous black and jugged holes in the shining surface broke up in a few hours into a great number of small spots, which were arranged restorday in the most singular shapes, and spread over an area far exceeding in extent the whole surface of the earth. In another group enormous white bridges were thrown across i clack central chasm as broad as the Atlantic and in a third group a vast depression, resembling a hadowy veil drawn over the glowin photosphere, was developed around a cluster of dark pits. All around these wonderful groups the glowing surface of the sun appeared in the lescope covered thick with white specks like the flaky particles in a mass of buttermilk, and here and there appeared intensely brilliant rinkling lines, marking the spots where spouts and jets of flery hydrogen gas were bursting estronomers be able to tell what causes these remendous outbreaks, which wax and wane i periods of eleven years, and occasionally make heir power felt across ninety old millions of miles of space by setting the earth's atmosphere aglow with electric light and playing strange freaks with the telograph wires, now sending magnetic torrest rushing through them with he speed and strength of lightning, and again striking them powerless?

Now and then a steer gets into the streets in Jersey City or this city by escaping from a cattle yard or a herd and there is a hullabaloo. and a crowd of men and boys begin to chase and good the animal until, in its rage and terror, it sweeps through crowded streets, knocking down men, women, and children, or goring and tossing them in the air. Policemen armed with revolvers join'in the chase and add to its perils. Yesterday a Jersey City policeman shot at a steer in the street, but, instead of hitting his mark, sent a bullet through a bying by policemen done in the streets. It imperils life, and a policeman who does not know how and when to use a revolver, should not be permitted to carry one.

# SOUJRING KENTUCKY.

Washington, June 20 .- The removals made by Commissioner Evans of four inspectors of the revenue, with others to follow, is a curious proceeding, under an Administration animated by the spirit of reform. Three of the anpointees are Kentucky favorites of the Commissioner, two of whom have erooked records in the service, from which, for that reason, they had leave to retire; another has qualifications acquired as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and the other appointment rewards a favorite of Judge Gresham in the lower part of Indiana.

The removed officials are among the most capable and faithful in the service, against whom not a particle of evidence appears in the record. Nor could Mr. Evans, when questhe record. Nor could Mr. Evans, when ques-tioned as to his remaons, say anything better than "That's the kind of man I am."

There has never been any complaint about the inspectors nor has there existed any sus-picion of their faithfulness. Suspicion has been located elsewhere. The bursan is sus-pected of being run in the interest of Kentucky, the grentest of the whiskey States.

The removal of faithful and capable officers, against when no reconstitute the reservit and

The removal of faithful and capable officers, against whom no accusation is brought, and who have excellent records, while others, concerning whom suspicions and accusations fill the air, are the declared favorites of the Commissioner, is a proceeding which, while it completely shows "what kind of a man" the new Commissioner is in furtherance of objects which time will develop, and which were in view when he was appointed to succeed Haum.

#### Rosamond, Bella, and Kate-A Warning, The following piece of intelligence comes from England and is credited to the Birming-

of them arrived here yesterian on a reporting and de-scriptive four for the New York Friome, The Sus, and the Feening Times. The Tribune girl is Miss Bella Schlitzer, Miss Rossmond Gear plies stylus for Tor Sys, and Riss Kate McSwiney—inore power to the name—repre-sents the afternoon sheet. We heard before they touched the shore of this field despotism that the first is a donde, the second a brunette, and the third 'fair and gold. Their first proceeding here has been to apply for ickets for the banquet of the National Liberal Cinb, and the reply of the committee has been to refuse them. Miss Gear, when at home, is the sporting writer for her

We fear that mischlef is browing in Birmingham. The young woman who represents her self as the "sporting writer" for THE STR IS not the innocent descriptive and reporting brunette that she pretends to be. Careful investigation leads us to believe that she is no other than the notorious Rose Geary, known in the Inner Circle of the Annihilationists as Nitrogiyeerine Rosey "-the most skiiful, daring, and desperate operator in dynamite that either sex has yet produced. It is truly a mercy that she and her confederates were excluded from the banquet of the National Liberal Club, We hereby give notice that it will be perilous to extend any favors to the young woman on account of her alleged connection with this establishment

Mr. Howard Carroll of the New York Times has written a taking book, entitled "Twelve Americans, their Lives and Times," These twelve representative men are Horatio Seymour, Charles Francis Adams, Peter Cooper, Hannibal Hamlin, John Gilbert, Robert C. Schenck, Frederick Douglass, William Allen, Allen G. curman, Joseph Jefferson, Elihu B. Washburne, an Alexander II. Stephens. The very variety of this list makes it attractive. The volume is dedicated to George Jones of the New York Time, a faithful triend, a good citizen, a true man, modest, independent, fearless."

Mr. Garroll is a very clever writer, and we are confident Yale. And none of the work done to this end | at Government expense. Gen SHERIDAN also | that his book will find a throng of readers.

### MID-WEEK ECHOMS.

The general opinion that the season is

very backward this year proves, after all, to be wrong. Summer weather has set in earlier than it did last year, but we have had no spring. The capricious climate of this country passed from frost and snow right to warm and cold, rainy weather prevailed almost all over the country, while to-day the hotel and boarding house keepers report a general exodus of guests to the country on account of the heat setting in. One of the leading hotel keepers said the other day that his books were better than any barometer or thermometer, and they showed that while last year his house was full nearly up to July 1, this year it was almost empty by the 5th of June. The dry goods men confirm this view, and say that Spring, spring, beautiful spring," is getting to be a big humbug, and that they have not sold a yard of spring goods of any kind. The way these climatical vagaries are going to affeet the crops of the country remains to be seen, but one thing is sure, and that is that the big smash which has just taken place at Chicage is by no means over. The scenery has been merely shifted there, and the accounts transferred from one set of officers to another set; but no produce of any sort has been disposed of or directed into consumption channels, and the fall in prices of grain and provisions n Liverpool indicates that there is as little chance as before of any demand being made for the exportation of our staples for some An interesting sporting dinner took place on

given by its proprietor, W. Connor, to a large party of the leading horsemen of the country. including Mr. W. Edwards of Cleveland, Messrs, J. Scott and John Tucker of Philadelphia, and most of the originators of the "National Horse Show Association." Larry Jerome was, of course, there, and ate, drank, and tilked more than anybody else. The Horse Show of London and the Concours Hippique of Paris have always attracted large crowds, and there is no reason why a similar undertaking should not prove a success in this horseflesh loving country. The stock of the "National Horse Show Association" has been all subscribed for, and the following Board of Officers elected: Cornelius C. Fellows, President : John G. Heckschor, First Vico-President: Messrs, A. Wright Sanford, A. J. Cassatt, James R. Keene, Shephard F. Knapp, Wm. L. Scott, F. A. Schermer-born, Vice-Presidents. Directors—Messrs. J. H. Bradford, Lawrance Kip, E. La Montagne, Peter Moller, Jr., H. A. F. Mall, Frederick Neilson, J. Nicholas, Alex. Taylor, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Beverloy Robinson, George Penbody Wetmore, I. D. Cheever, H. C. Pell, and John Lowery; H. H. Hollister, Treasurer; W. F. Wharton, Secretary; I. T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary. With such a list of names, representing the patrons of every equine sport, the undertaking is sure to succeed. According to the census of 1880, we have 10,357,488 horses. In New York there are over 60,000 horses, and in the neighboring States there are over 4,000,000, from which enormous number, no doubt, large entries will be made The object of the association is to promote the improvement of the breed of all classes of horses, and by offering handsome prizes to encourage breeders and owners in all parts of the States to compete. Prizes will be given for thoroughbred, trotting, coach horse, Pacheron and other stallions; for thoroughbred and other ood mares, trotters, hunters, four-in-hand, tandem, and T cart teams, draught horses, and ponies; in fact, every known class. At the Islington horse show, in London one of the features was the exhibition of ponies in the jumping class, which were relden by small boys in a manner that called forth applause.

after all, to be disposed to give up their schem of laying additional ocean cables. A recent report is that they will stick to their origina project. The trouble, however, is that J. G. B. a hard man to rely upon, as he changes his mind too often and too fast, Still, "Bob" has great deal of staying power in his composiion, and it is possible that he will prove able to

The Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad men are regular jumping jacks. Somehow or other, they always land on their feet, and make oney at the expense of other people. Some e ago a short despatch was published in the New York papers stating that the Pennsylvania Legislature had passed a bill authorizing railroads to issue \$150,000 in stock and \$159,000 in bonds per mile. Much to the surprise of the New York Stock Exchange, the bill was approved by the Governor. It appears that the original act has been amended so that instead of \$60,000 per mile, the railroads can now b capitalized at the rate of \$300,000 per mile. At moment like the present, when overcapitalization and extravagant management have plunged almost every railroad into bankrupt-

y, the new law seems to be unseemly. Mr. Walston H. Brown seems to be in a had x with his Rochester and Pittsburgh road. It is reported that he has quarrelled with Sam oan, as well as with W. E. Connor, both of whom are too smart men for him to fight. The latter, in any case, took a deep interest in the it and P. some time ago, but is said now to have sold out his stock, and to have declined to have anything to do with the concern. This means, probably that the stock will go again into the obscurity of the past. The company has recently increased its capital from ten to twenty million dollars, yet has found it neces ary to issue some \$600,000 more of new bonds. This has all the more affected the credit of the corncern, as it is known that Mr. W. H. Brown has signed a contract with the New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo Company (better known as the Seligman's road) which ultimately must seriously affect the R. and P. business. The stock closed yesterday about \$19 a share, and is believed to be a good sale for ten points down. Butchers and housekeepers are greatly ex

ited over the project of bringing dressed meat to New York from Texas. The butchers nat arally object to the scheme, but the housewives don't. Supposing even that the beef killed in Texas were not as fine food as that killed in New York, which is by no merns sure, all the poor housekeeper wants is cheaper meat. As the case stands at present live cattle transported from St. Louis have to pay yard charge t Toledo, Buffalo, and Albany at the rate of \$2.75 a car for feed, watering and bedding The ox loses on an average seventy-five pounds of flesh during the journey, gets only five pounds of hay at the different halting places, and arrives in New York in an exhausted condition, at a loss in weight and expenditure of omething like \$10 per head to the shipper. A growl is being raised against the cattle yard monopoly of the railroads, and there seems to be ample opportunity for the dressed beef transportation to become a burning question between Western cattle shippers and Eastern railroad managers.

In connection with the recent failures in Chiengo a good story is told of a well-to-de Frenchman who came on a visit to this country some three years ago and met Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, at the Union Club. The Frenchman was auxious to make some money, and was advised to buy some St. Paul stock. He bought it and lost money. The stock went down, as it was said, on the ravages caused by grasshoppers. A short time ago h ome to this country again, and went to Chicago, Mr. Mitchell's friendship him a friendly introduction to Mr. McGeoch who put the Frenchman heavily into lard. Mc Gooch failed, jard tumbled down, and the Frenchman lost once more a great deal of money, "Nom d'unchier," said he; "je n'ai pas de chance. Encure des grass'appers!" (Deuce take it; I have no luck. Grasshoppers again.

# A Jerseyman's Candidates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. AS TO allow the common people to make monimizations for President, I propose as a Western man Allon G. Thurman of Ohio, and as on Eastern man our own Ludlow Both are in larmony with American Institutions, prog-ress, and freshire.

Diags.

Nawana June 19.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH BISHOPS.

to Concerning Mr. Errington-Mis A. sumptions and their Menning. ROME, June 4 .- " Who is Mr. Errington ?" According to the answers of Fitz Maurice and Gladatone he is a private citizen coming periodically to Rome on his own business, who occasionally visits the Pope, answers questions about English or Irish affairs, just as some Americans are received in audience by his Holi ness and give him information about American affairs, According to the Times, Mr. Es

ness and give him information about American affairs. According to the Times, Mr. Errington, in his personal friendship for the English Cabinet, may have been of some use to them by acting as the channel through which communications have passed between the British Government and the Vatican concerning the interests of the Catholic subjects of the United Kingdom. Other newspapers, however, blame the British Government for such irregular dealing. They say that Mr. Errington is an officious agent without diplomatic character and without any authority.

The following are facts well known to every one who has watched and has known Mr. Errington here:

1. Mr. Errington speaks and acts in Rome as though he was the received Ambassador of England to the Holy See. He has regular and irregular audiences with the Cardinal Secretary of State, and he is treated like a British Ambassador. He takes great care to give this color to his position in Rome, and his behavior is that of a regularly accredited Minister. If persons who don't know him do not acknowledge this official character, Mr. Errington has not disquised his character, Mr. Errington has not disquiston. Even among the English Catholic visitors there are many who covet his position, and who would like to succeed him in his capacity and enjoy his privileges, especially the pecuniary ones.

3. Mr. Errington visits the Secretary of State

capacity and enjoy his privileges, especially the pecuniary ones.

3. Mr. Errington visits the Secretary of State not on ordinary days, but on the days which are set apart for foreign representatives.

4. Mr. Errington sends his communications to London through the courier of the English Embassy of the Quiriral.

5. Mr. Errington is constantly visiting the offices of the Osservatore Romann and of the Moniture de Rome. He tries to dictate and inspire their articles on Irish affairs, supplies, information about Ireland, and slips from newspatiers commenting on his mission to Rome, which may have appeared in England under his inspiration and sometimes appear to have been written by him. He has also supplied articles and communications to the liberal press of home when he could not succeed in getting his views printed in the organs of the Vatican.

6. It was by his muchinations that he secured.

eral press of Rome when he could not succeed in getting his views printed in the organs of the Vatican.

6. It was by his machinations that he secured from Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, the circular note to the Irish Bishops, twelve days before it was published. Several days before the publication of this document Mr. Errington went around Rome saving. It is high time that the Pope should choose between Croke and McCabe, and I have prevailed on him to give it to Croke and the Parnellites.

7. Mr. Errington boasts a great deal about his power over ecclesisastical affairs, and he has affirmed openly that all matters concerning the nomination of new Bishops and ecclesisatical dignitaries in England and Ireland are almost entirely in his hands.

In the face of thesefacts, it is impossible not to conclude that either Mr. Errington assumes a power and an influence to which he has no right, and that he is a political humbug, or that he really has such influence and such position, and that the assertions of Gladstone and Lord Granville are unitue. Errington, however, is not in the best of odor at the Vatican. He and Mr. Schlözer have been watched closely, and have been found very smart in double dealing. The German Ambassador, with his evernasting smile stereotyped on his curled dips, as is well known, supplies the anti-Vatican writer of the Jowish Rasseyna the latest information on Prussian affairs. Even before the letters son from Rome have reached Berlin, their substance is known to the editor of that journal. Mr. Errington gives the same writer information which is used to intimidate the Vatican or to mislead public opinion.

### The Killing of Megan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUIT-Sir: The son street, New York, on Sunday night, June 10, and some remarks in the charge of the Coroner to the jury impanelled to examine into the cause of the killing, and the condemnation by the jurors of the spy system prac tised in detecting violations of the Excise law. calls to mind the Spy bill which passed the Assembly of 1881 by a unanimous vote, and the senate of the same year by over a two-thirds vote. The bill did not become a law, in consequence of Gov. Cornell's veto. The following, copied from The Sun of the 16th inst. is a part of the report of the Coroner's proceedings:

In his charge to the jury Coroner Lovy said:

When a man clothes binaself in attire which disguises it position, and then watches to driect a trivial offence that imputed to the deceased, his conduct cannot be too harshly viewed. Such demeanor is cowardly, and those guilty of it are likely recklessly to use dan

gerous weapons."

The jury found that Policeman John W. Smith was not justified in shooting at Regan, and added:

We also desire and wish to express our condemnation of the mode and spy system practised by the police in detecting violations of the Excise or Sunday law, and if the law warrants the same it should be speedily changed." The Spy bill above spoken of was drawn up by me, and was designed with special reference

the Excise law. The first section of the bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. In all the courts of this State, when ever it shall supear on the trial of a person charged with having violated a penal statute that he was assisted in the alleged violation or induced or invested to violate such penal statute by some person acting, or claiming to act in the canacity of agent, informer, or spy for any society or association, of for any individual who is not a prosecuting officer under the laws of this State or authorized by such prosecuting officer in writing, the testimony of such person so acting or claiming to set as agent, informer, or siy, and also that of every other person acting in conjunction with him, shall not be received in evidence.

ing in conjunction with him, shall not be received in evidence.

Prosecuting officers are the District Attorneys of the several counties and the Attorney-General of the State. Sheriffs, constables, and policemen are executive officers. As will be seen by reading the section of the law conied, a District Attorney, or the Attorney-General, if he sees fit, can employ informers or spies. The professional spy is usually in the employ and pay of some society. By concealing his identity and object, he purchases drinks of unsuspecting waiters and barmen, and then turns as informer upon them. This tempting men to commit crime for the sake of publishing them is a monstrous wrong. The officers of those societies which employ men for pay to become informers are really but legalized viglinnee committees, and practically responsible to no one; and while they are not needed in any well-regulated community, they are even dangerous in communities where the law is not respected. District Attorneys are sworn officers, elected by the people for short terms and directly responsible to he law for the faithful performance of their duties, and may be removed by the Governor alike for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office.

Hudson Highlands, June 18.

No Help from the Department of Justice. WASHINGTON, June 19.-District Attorney Corkhill has applied to the Department of Justice for assistance in the second trial of the Kilbourn case. Attorney-General Brewster says that the appropriations have been exhausted, and no assistance can be given. The Department of Justice has in its employ a number of persons, any one of whom is supposed to be able to afford the aid Col. Corkhill wants. Why does not the department go to the assistance of public prosecutors instead of employing a special attorney in every in stance! How do they earn their salaries, and what as Why not appoint for District Attorneys lawyers who

can try simple cases like the one for which Corkbill calls for a special assistant? Filling offices with persons who cannot do the work is a peculiarity of the Department of Justice. The case in the District of Columbia

# From the Lockport Journal.

The thinnest reason given yet for dubious dubernatorial action is that urged by Mr. Cleveland in the matter of pardoning convicts. He proposes to keep the names of those whom he pardons a secret on the ground that it would be unfair to have publicity given to their release from penal servitude. So a pardoned to their release from penal servitude. So a partioned convict, we suppose, is to remain under the imputation that he is still in State prison. This is charity with a vengeance. Possibly the Governor's real reason for this spasm of virtue is a desire to keep the public from know-ing how often and how much he is exercising the pardoning power.

# How to Revive American Shipping

I would recommend a law to be made favor-ing American shipping by differential duties upon in ports carried in American bottoms, the law to be guar anteed to our shipowners for a certain number of years; for instance, ten years. This I hold would quickly restore our shipbuilding industries, and restore our ocean tonuage. GRORGE W. DEAR.

#### A Growing Town. From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

now we asked.

We asked to induce was received two weeks ago instrument. Now there are six general stores one dry last sunday. Now there are six general stores one dry last sunday. Now there are six general stores one may be a sunday to the sunday of the saloons, one mean market. Three lumber varieties, the saloons, one mean interest. Three lumber varieties, of the saloons of th

What is the population of La Beau. D. T.,

### BUNREAMA

-Liz Finnegan, a Boston thief, has been -The cross surmounting the entrance to

the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, Paris, was removed on

-The export of ostrich feathers from the

bitained were enormous.

Lord Dufferin is enjoying a well-carned condon holiday, and all the great dinner give

-The Duke of Marlborough seems gradually gutting Bienheim. His Linunges enamels are now coming under the hammer.

-It is asserted that the largest ivory factory in the world is at Centrebrook, Conn., where some times \$125,000 worth of ivory is bleaching.

-The City Council of Philadelphia bave een awarded the power of subperia, to the end that avestigations by that body may be of some avail. -Baron Rothschild's carriage at Vienna ta

ours within ordinary carriage lamps.

—Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale, has not allowed bers avenient ther husband died February, 1883; to dim too severely her toilets at Ascot. She wore on one day gray cashmore and on another mauve silk.

-Newburyport is the only town in the -Newburyport is the only town in the world of that name, and gets spelled in all sorts of ways in consequence. The English give it "Newbury Port," and goods from France come to "New Buryport."

-Visitors find in some of the older houses

f Nantucket tall Dutch clocks, with holes in the cases where screws had been taken out. This was done in order to banish wicked ernaments of brass and steal.

For a city to be governed by the whiskey ement is bad enough, but to be ruled by whiskey soaks and grog venders is unendurable degradation. But this is the position of Chicago as described by the *Tribuse*. the position of Chicago as described by the Tribuse.

The Supreme Court of Vermont holds

hat a witness was competent, although he was dumb, meducated in the use of signs, and only able to assent or dissent in answer to a direct question by a nod o -A German economic writer says that

Russian gold mines yielded last year \$38,400,000. The great increase in production dates from 1877, when the Jovernment abolished the heavy tax on gold mining The output promises to become very large indeed.

-A Roman correspondent writes that, after

a long experience in Italian cities, he gives the pain to Rome for a summer climate, on account of the regularity of the evening breeze and the coolness of the nights. By following the natives' precautions, sum -The Eric, Pa., workhouse authorities de-

cided to act on a Grand Jury recommendation, and allow, in future, married paupers in the house to live together, on the score of humanity." It has lately come to light that, in view of this, all the numerical paopers, some married. The authorities have, consequently, reconsid ered their decision. -The secret history of college degrees is

sometimes as full of scheming, pledges, and counter-pledges as is that of the scramble for Government offices. Such is the representation made by the Bestan devertier, evidently with Harvard in view "About this time." it says, "college trustees and overseers are receiving notes of solicitation, or are in conversation urged to confer an honorary degree on this clergyman r that layman." -Not content with pushing their colonial

enterprises in the distant parts of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, says the St. James's Gazetts, the French have made a cast startlingly near home. They have an eye spon a portion of what hitherto have been considere ritish islands. To many the Ecrebos group may sound They are small, and chiefly used as fishing grounds and as a depository of sea weed which is of val -Dr. Hawkes, a homosopathist, found that

it was necessary to at once have a severe surgical oper-stion performed on a little girl in Wisconsin, and, as he professed no skill in that work. Dr. Miller, an allopathst was called. He came, saw Dr. Hawkes, and in spite of all entreaties, and the fact that delay might cost the child's life, at once left, saying that his code permitted no consultation with homocopathists, and that he could have nothing to do with a cash where Dr. Hawkes had been called. A homeopathist surgeon was then sum moned from Chicago, and the child may recover.

-The Yale class of '83 has 149 men, of an everage age of 22 years and 5 months. Of these h amoke, 61 indulged in hazing during souhou have attended all the rushes, 65 drink liquor, 41 are Con gregationalists, 17 Episcopalians, 10 Presbyterians, Methodists, 5 Baptists, 2 Catholics, 2 Reformed, and Jew. As to professions, 50 will study law, 12 medicine, 6 theology, 1 surgery, 15 will teach, 27 enter business 6 journatism, 3 civil engineering, and 24 are undecided The average expenses have been lighter than usus

-A report from inspectors showing the umber of operations performed in England on hym. mimals in the year 1832, under licenses, has been issued of experiments of all kinds performed during the year was about 400. As in all the experiments, except those entirely or partially with the use of angesthetics, the auimals are rendered completely insensible, and kept so till death, there is no reason, says the report, to supp that any appreciable suffering could be caused. amount of direct pain or suffering inflicted in the prosecution of physiological, pathological, and thera-pentical researches during the past year was altogether trifling, and limited to between twenty and thirty au-

mals, mostly frogs -The danger of infection from phylloxera s considered so great in Algeria that the following procautions are enjoined on any one visiting an infected vineyard. Firstly, a careful cleaning of shoes, so that no particle of soil may be carried away; secondly, a vizor ous brushing of all outer garments and hate, thirdly, perted of infection without official permission discon formity with the law of March 21, 1880; all infected vineyards are to be inspected by order of the Mayor of each commune once a month, every wine grower is obliged to communicate to the surhorities the first symptom of phylloxers among his plants. These regulations are not to be violated without flues and heavier punishments. When it is considered that from a single egg act. in the vine in April several millions of insecuduced by October, it is not to be wondered at that such stringent precautionary measures are taken.

-Mme, Judie, the famous Parisian actiess, ms been in London. The Aradomy says of her should a very remarkable complication; so should an a reservigerated compliment of an English distincts who desire to say something strong—what he and was, that the world contained two acresses, of whom the second and Sarah Bernhardt, and the first Judic. More Judicia to deed gifted. She has a good singing voter. It has been well trained. She has a measure of beauty. She may still be called handsome and striking. But more than this, she is a woman of keen intelligence her facult for observing the world, or the world's weakness, and of reproducing what she has observed being about much developed. But Mine Judic does not generally a new in pieces that can be communical englators participated She goes near to impropriety, yet is always a carrier and avoids giving cause of off one where any less accounplushed skill would produce the off of of grossing.

-The organization of the Chinese army is still based on that of the militia corps which were all a nally raised by the provinces which remained fulls' the Municiou dynasty. The army is divided and parts, the largest of which, under Li Hung Chang tects lickin and the eastern coast of the emptrehave been trained according to the Prosent read and are armed with modern breach leaders. In terminal 100000 troops (55,000) infantry. If the artifiers, and 2 of eavairs) were stationed at the mount of the Pools of the the Tients a district, where extensive works have onstructed and armed with Kemple and Armete me a of heavy calline. The remaining portion of the tremaining portion of the tremaining with breech limit s trained by European matroctors, it is under the mand of Tee Tsung Fang and restation d in Warren a and northwestern China. The artificity attached to did force is provided with Krupp breech loaders.

-An interesting report has been published about the German estonies in Palestine. The first of there colonies was formed in Jaffa by a number of a mithese columbs was formed in Jaffa in a number of the grants from W resulters in the year late. The propose established in the immediate training of J. The propose farms and manufactories of agreement to decrease, which speedils gained a manufactories of agreement to the country. Shortly effer another contact of any was founded at Carpla, at the find of Modult Carmet bottween Cape Carmer's and the ratios of a concea. This entony, which is much larger than this of daffer on-nies of about 45 person, if has its own a Lauristers in, a sort of municipal council, which is under the superint bendence of the terman Council. The land is extremely fertile, and the Germans cultivate it so skyrmon that they obtain four or five times as much produce from it as the natives do. A fairly colony, which is strick; and pied in commercial paramits, is near the Russian hospics in the vicinity of Jerusalem. These endonler are specially favored by the Solian, who has granted to decrease the and the runs of the Templars near the Historical and the runs of the sarea, together with the still the d districts. At Casarea there is a harbor, Ising between the German colonies of Jaffa and Caipha, so that the whole of the Syrian coast from Cane Carnel to Jana